

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,155

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1976

Established 1837

Tone More Subdued

Ford and Carter Cautious in Last Televised Debate

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Ford and Jimmy Carter added their series of national television debates by promising to stress issues rather than personalities in the final days of the campaign.

The tone of the third confrontation between the presidential candidates, which took place Friday on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., was subdued and out of character with the excitement of a head-to-head debate.

Both men were notably restrained throughout the 90-minute debate.

Mr. Carter expressed regret at being granted an interview by a "yellow magazine," in which he closed his remarks in earthy language, conceding that he had not owned exactly "how to deal with" a furor that was raised by the interview. In retrospect, he said, he would not have given that interview.

Mr. Ford, for his part, said he had been "guilty" of what he called "rather graphic language" in the campaign.

The former Georgia governor's highest words in the debate were in an attack on the President's economic record—a record that Mr. Ford said "the American people understand and appreciate."

Chuckling, Mr. Carter replied that the President "ought to be ashamed of making that statement" in view of current high unemployment rates. Mr. Ford's management of the economy, Mr. Carter said, "shows a callous indifference to the families that have suffered so very much."

Apparently stung by the criticism, the President responded with a somewhat less biting statement. He had in the opening debate said that Mr. Carter was "inconsistent" in many of the positions he takes, and that he "tends to distort" the facts.



Ranging over a wide variety of issues—including the worthiness of their respective running mates, government spending and the recent remarks of Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—the two candidates boxed cautiously, like a pair of prizefighters fearful of suffering a knockout in a late round.

Both pitched their arguments squarely to the center of the ideological spectrum, although a series of questions on abortion and other social issues seemed to push Mr. Carter to the left. He opposed, and the President supported, for example, a constitutional amendment on school prayer.

Neither man appeared to have put the other on the defensive or to have clearly seized the initiative.

At the end, each had a few



concluding words, with Mr. Ford sounding the theme of his campaign, "peace with freedom." The American people under his administration, he argued, are "healed, moving again—well on the road to prosperity—at peace." With his hands folded before him, he asked for votes for a full term of his own.

Mr. Carter viewed the state of the nation differently, arguing that the "American people are ready for a change" because of weak leadership.

"We've been drifting too long," he said. "We've been dormant too long. We've been discouraged too long."

The first question was put to Mr. Ford and it dealt with the sacrifices that he thought Americans would be asked to make in the next administration.

Mr. Ford responded that some sacrifices would be necessary "to

2 Africans In Geneva; Impasse Is Feared

By David B. Ottaway

GENEVA, Oct. 24 (WP)—Two Rhodesian African nationalist leaders arrived here today amid growing indications that the conference they are to attend to arrange for a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia is heading for an impasse.

Both Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo reiterated more strongly than ever on their arrival that they had no intention of negotiating with Rhodesia's white minority government on the basis of the six-point plan worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith last month.

Apparently in reply to their statements, Rhodesia's foreign minister, Plesier van der Byl, also reaffirmed a few hours later his government's stand that the Kissinger proposals are a "pretty well immutable package deal" to be accepted or rejected in their entirety by all the parties attending the conference, with only minor details of the proposed interim mixed government to be settled here in Geneva.

Growing pessimism. The continuing strong divergence of views between the white and black delegations about the basis for the negotiations here has led to growing pessimism that the conference will really ever get off the ground. It is scheduled to start Thursday.

Yesterday, Mr. Smith said that there were "big problems" still to be overcome before the conference gets under way.

There is now growing speculation that Mr. Kissinger may have to become involved in negotiating a settlement to the Rhodesia dispute if an all-out war between African nationalists and the Rhodesian government is to be avoided.

Arriving from Lusaka, Zambia, this morning, Mr. Mugabe, who is here as spokesman of the Zimbabwe People's Army, said his delegation "excludes the Kissinger plan, about which we were not consulted and which stands completely rejected by us and all the masses of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) behind us."

He said that even as the negotiations began here, his faction "remained determined that the armed struggle shall continue and in fact gain momentum until total power is transferred to us."

"Next Few Months" Mr. Mugabe, who is also a top leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, said he expected Britain, the former colonial power in Rhodesia and conference chairman, to honor its responsibility "by granting our independence within the next few months."

Under the Kissinger plan, an interim mixed government essentially still dominated by the whites is to rule Rhodesia for up to two years until a new constitution, based on the principle of majority rule, is worked out.

Mr. Nkomo, leader of the other main African nationalist party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, arrived shortly afterward from London, insisting at an airport news conference that the interim government "must reflect clearly majority rule."

He also made it clear that he was not ready to accept a transition period lasting as long as two years and said that the conference was "doomed to failure."

Western financial experts have been reported increasingly concerned about the debt burden of the Russians and their East European allies, and recent reports



Black nationalist leader Robert Mugabe of Rhodesia talking to newsmen yesterday when he arrived in Geneva.

Radicals Are Assailed

A Million Assemble in Peking To Acclaim New Leadership

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (NYT)—Hua Kuo-feng was acclaimed chairman of the Chinese Communist party today at a vast rally of 1 million in Peking that climaxed six weeks of bitter political conflict following the death of Mao Tse-tung.

The rally, which was televised live throughout China, celebrated Mr. Hua's elevation as Chairman, succeeding Mao, and the downfall of the country's four senior radical leaders, including Mao's wife, Chiang Ching-kuo.

Mr. Hua was a still obscure career party administrator whose name was virtually unknown to most Chinese.

Mr. Hua, looking relaxed and confident, waved jubilantly to the enormous crowd from the red walls of the Tiananmen, or Gate of Heavenly Peace. Only a little over a month ago, Miss Chiang and the three other radicals, who are all reportedly under arrest, had stood together with Mr. Hua at the same spot to mourn Mao.

In an apparent tribute to the important role of China's armed forces in the ouster of the radicals, Mr. Hua wore the green uniform of the People's Liberation Army for the first time in a public appearance.

Old Party Rank Besides Mr. Hua, 6 of the 11 other Politburo members who took part in the rally were dressed in army uniforms, and army officers and soldiers could be seen everywhere on the reviewing stand.

Except for Mr. Hua, the Politburo members appeared in their old party rank, suggesting that no formal decision has been reached to revise the leadership, other than ousting the four radicals.

The Chinese news agency, Hsinhua, in a report on the rally, said that Mr. Hua still held the post of Premier as well as his new positions as Chairman of the party and head of the military commission. There had been speculation that Mr. Hua

might have been replaced as Premier.

The top three leaders after Mr. Hua, according to Hsinhua, were Yeh Chien-ying, the 71-year-old minister of defense; Li Hsien-nien, the veteran deputy premier in charge of China's economy; and Chen Hsi-lin, the commander of the Peking military region. All three belong to what is loosely termed the "moderate" group.

Fate of Radicals There was no further clue to the fate of the radicals, who were reportedly arrested on Oct. 6 or 7. Besides Miss Chiang, they included Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan.

Yu Teh, the mayor of Peking, said in his speech to the rally that "while Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away" the four radicals had "attacked" the party.

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Lebanese Rightists Expanding In South

By Henry Tanner

AMN IBL, Lebanon, Oct. 24 (NYT)—Lebanese rightist Christian militias in this area today expanded the military security zone that they are creating along the Israeli border.

Heavy shelling of Beirut East Jubail yesterday posed a threat to the formal cease-fire imposed Thursday morning and created a new challenge to Arab heads of state convening in Cairo tomorrow. In other action yesterday, rightist Christian forces moved into the town of Khayma, a Shiite Muslim stronghold, five miles north of the Israeli border. Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim forces had been pulled out during the night.

The offensive of Israeli-equipped Christian forces in the south is embarrassing to Syria and to Lebanon's new President, Elias Sarras, a moderate Christian. It is being condemned with increasing vehemence by Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim spokesmen.

The Lebanese leftist-Muslim alliance on Friday night issued a statement warning that its forces would resume fighting on all parts of Lebanon, including Beirut, if the southern offensive of the Christians continued.

[There was sporadic shelling, sniping and ground fighting in Beirut today, Reuters reported.]

Clearing Operation In the move today to expand their security zone, the rightist Christians sent a column of armed vehicles 10 miles south along the border from El-Qila, one of their strongholds. It pulled up outside the Muslim town of Meis el Jubail. Christian commanders here said today:

Rightist Christian forces also maintained their pressure on Beirut. The region's administrative center immediately east of here and the only border-area town where Palestinians and leftist Muslims still have a sizable presence.

The Christian forces expect to take Bint Jubail within the next two days, said Louis Harouni, a young man in blue denim who identified himself as the military commander of the region and received newsmen in the local schoolhouse.

If Bint Jubail and Meis el Jubail fall, the rightist militias will control an uninterrupted zone along the Israeli border from the Mediterranean to the slopes of Mount Hermon. Such a security belt, inaccessible to Palestinian guerrillas, is believed to be the aim of Israel.

Officers and men of the rightist Christian forces proudly stressed the support they have received from Israel.

"Enemy of Our Enemy" "The enemy of our enemy is our friend," said Mr. Harouni, quoting an old Arab saying. He explained that Israel and the Christians are both fighting the Palestinians and that for this reason they are "friends."

He said that he and other Christian officers were unfraid of what the Arab kings and presidents meeting in Cairo tomorrow might do or say about the Lebanese Christians' cooperation with the Israelis.

"The Arabs pretend that they want the Palestinians to establish themselves in southern Lebanon north of the Israeli border," he said. "In reality, they are happy that we are fighting the Palestinians here," he said.

In a neighboring village, an official said, "If we let the Palestinians come back here, we will be bombed again by the Israelis as in 1974 and '75." He added that the villagers were determined not to let this happen. "Israel has done us no harm," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

2 of 3 Polls Give Carter Victory Over Ford in Their Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The final debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter produced a near-even split among viewers for the winner, according to an Associated Press poll. Two others gave the edge to Mr. Carter.

An AP survey late Friday of 1,027 persons found that 35.5 per cent thought Mr. Ford won, 33.1 per cent picked Mr. Carter and 31.4 per cent did not know or called it a draw. The poll also showed, however, that the viewing audience was relatively older and relatively more Republican than registered voters as a whole.

The difference of 2.4 percentage points was close enough to be within the possible margin of statistical error for a sample of this size. Thus, the result is too close to call a winner.

In a poll taken for Time magazine, 33 per cent of those questioned

thought Mr. Carter won and 26 per cent thought Mr. Ford had won, with 41 per cent calling it a draw. The telephone survey of 608 persons was conducted by the opinion research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly & White. A Time spokesman said its margin of error was 3 per cent.

A Public Broadcasting Service-Roper poll of 333 voters found that 40 per cent said Mr. Carter won, 29 per cent chose Mr. Ford and 31 per cent called it a draw.

Meanwhile, two polls in New York showed Mr. Carter ahead in the race. The Sunday News reported that its straw poll gave Mr. Carter an edge of 53 to 44 per cent. The New York Times reported that Mr. Carter had a "comfortable" margin but did not give exact figures. The News straw poll has correctly predicted the presidential winner in every election except 1928, when it started.

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Grand Prix Title Is Won By Briton

By Briton

PARIS, Oct. 24 (NYT)—James Hunt of Britain won the Grand Prix drivers' championship today by 1 point from defending titleholder Niki Lauda by finishing third in the season's final race, the season's finale, the Grand Prix of the Americas, at the Silverstone circuit in England.

Lauda, of Austria, dropped out of the race, won by American Mario Andretti, because he said he thought track conditions were too dangerous. Details on Page 15.

Assessment by U.S. Congressional Panel

Soviet Economy Is Viewed as Tied to the West

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP)—The Soviet economy is approaching the point of becoming irreversibly tied to commerce with the West, according to the latest report on the Soviet economy by the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress.

In areas of technology and in food imports, the Russians have shown over the years an increasing tendency to turn to the West, and the report said that any shift would require drastic reorientation of Soviet economic policies.

The committee's studies of the Soviet economy have received growing attention in recent years as Western economic ties to the Soviet Union have reached the multibillion-dollar level yearly, with considerable impact in both directions.

A Slowdown Other conclusions reached in the report: After years of dynamic growth, the Soviet economy has begun to slow down, a trend that

is "likely to continue and worsen." This is going to make decisions for Soviet economic planners on "how to slice up the economic pie" correspondingly more difficult, the report stated.

Official figures released yesterday in Moscow show that the Russians are ahead of their target for industrial production this year but far behind the record of previous years.

Industrial production was up 4.8 per cent in the last nine months, against a targeted 4.3 per cent, according to the Soviet press agency Tass. Industrial produc-

tion went up 8 per cent in 1974 and 7.5 per cent in 1975.

The Russians will continue to be dependent on Western loans to finance imports. The congressional report said that Soviet machinery and equipment imports alone are expected to total between \$4.5 billion and \$5 billion this year, with between \$2 billion and \$4 billion of that to be covered by gold sales or credits.

Western financial experts have been reported increasingly concerned about the debt burden of the Russians and their East European allies, and recent reports

spending constituted more than half the country's economy.

Prof. Friedman, a conservative economist, won the Nobel Prize for his work on monetary theory.

Juan Carlos to Visit Paris MADRID, Oct. 24 (AP)—King Juan Carlos and his wife will make a state visit to Paris Wednesday through Friday.

Nobel Economist Sees U.K. Failure NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Prof. Milton Friedman, awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Economics, said in a television interview today that Britain was on the verge of economic collapse because of government spending.

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Irish Weigh Presidential Candidates After O'Daigh Quits in Dispute

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (AP).—Ireland has begun to consider potential candidates for the presidency after the stormy resignation of Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh in a dispute triggered by controversial anti-terrorist legislation.

Premier Liam Cosgrave seemed ready to try to ride out the crisis at the head of his coalition government.

"There is no question of a dissolution (of Parliament) or of an early general election," a government spokesman said.

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting Friday night to discuss the 65-year-old President's resignation, but no statement was issued afterward and Cabinet members refused to comment.

New Legislation

Mr. O'Daigh resigned Friday in a dispute with the government over the tough new legislation aimed mainly at curbing the guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

A presidential election must be held within 90 days of the resignation. Until then, the presidential powers will be exercised by a three-man commission consisting of Tom O'Higgins, the chief justice; Sean Treacy, chairman of the Dail, the lower house of Parliament; and James Dooe, chairman of the Senate.

Political sources said there was no lack of potential candidates for Mr. O'Daigh's job—a figurehead post until Mr. O'Daigh broke tradition over the anti-terrorist law.

A possible candidate mentioned by many was Patrick Hillery, the Irish member of the Common Market's Executive Commission on Social Affairs.

Other potential candidates included Vivion De Valera, son of the late President Eamon De Valera, a member of the Dail and, like Mr. Hillery, a former Fianna Fail member; Brendan Corish, deputy premier and leader of the Labor party, believed to be eager to leave active politics; and Maurice Dockrell, a Fine Gael member of Parliament. Mr. Dockrell is more than 70 years old and is not expected to run for re-election.

The dispute between the government and Mr. O'Daigh arose when the former president refused to sign the emergency powers bill, which was strongly backed by Defense Minister Patrick Donaghy.

In a speech last Monday, Mr. Donaghy called Mr. O'Daigh "a thundering disgrace" for raising doubts about the measure, which had been signed into law. Mr. O'Daigh took the comment as a personal insult and refused a written apology from the defense minister.

The coalition government has 16 months left of its five-year term and observers said they could not see an election being called before next June. Mr. Cosgrave's coalition of Fine Gael and Labor parties has 75 seats in the 146-seat lower house of Parliament. Fianna Fail, the main opposition party, has 56 seats.

Milan Science Parley Discusses Lethal Gas

MILAN, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Scientists from eight countries began a two-day conference here yesterday on how to deal with the lethal chemical gas that forced evacuation of a wide area around the northern village of Seveso in July.

The U.S. delegation included Melvin Calvin, who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1961. Other countries represented were Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.



MARCH BLOCKED—Stone throwing supporters of the IRA, mostly youngsters, prevented marchers from entering Falls Park in Belfast where a peace rally was slated.

Peace Marchers Assaulted By IRA Backers in Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—An 8,000-member march organized by the Northern Ireland women's peace movement ended in panic yesterday when it was attacked and stoned by supporters of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Hundreds of young Republican demonstrators, who had been attending a rival rally in the Catholic Falls Road District, hurled bricks, broken bottles, and pieces of fencing at the marchers, most of whom were women. The melee occurred in a heavy rain.

Panic ensued as the barrage forced the peace marchers to flee. Many of them ran into a nearby cemetery and huddled behind gravestones.

Other marchers were besieged in a shop and gas station a short distance from police barracks. Although troops in riot gear, backed by armored vehicles, were stationed outside the barracks, they did not intervene until later.

At least 16 persons, 10 of them women, were taken to a hospital by ambulance. A Catholic priest

was seriously injured when he was struck on the head by a brick. Peace movement organizer Betty Williams was hit by a stone.

Mrs. Williams said: "This kind of thing can only strengthen support for the cause. It makes people more determined than ever and yesterday's rally was a major victory for us."

When the peace marchers had arrived at a park for their rally, the Provisionals slammed the park gates. Then teenagers, threw objects at the marchers and attacked with sticks and umbrellas.

The peace movement organizers led the remnants of the marchers to another park, about a mile away. As they went off, the Provisional supporters attacked again.

The Provisional IRA has denounced the women organizers of the movement as traitors and stooges in a British propaganda exercise and claimed that the women were seeking peace without justice.

Rightist Forces Widen Area Of Control in South Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

so why shouldn't we cooperate with the Israelis," he said. Palestinian and Moslem spokesmen in Beirut have charged that Israeli artillery supported rightist Christians in their operations and that Israeli tanks joined the fighting a few days ago.

U.S. news correspondents visiting the area today found no evidence to confirm these charges.

But rightist Christian soldiers asserted, as they had during newsmen's earlier visits, that they had received arms and armored vehicles from Israel. One soldier pointed proudly to the Hebrew markings on his PAL automatic rifle.

Long Wait Is Over

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—South African censors last week lifted a ban on Mickey Spillane's book "The Long Walk"—20 years after it was first imposed.

The correspondents abandoned their plan to drive to Bint Jubail from Ain Hilal after Christian officers warned that any vehicle venturing out on the short, exposed road between the two towns was apt to come under fire.

"Why don't you tell the reporters to go through Israel as we do?" one officer asked another. "The Israelis wouldn't let them through," answered the other.

Villagers' View

Christian villagers said that they had been driven into cooperation with Israel because Moslem and Palestinian authorities along the seaboard, in the port cities of Tyre and Sidon, were discriminating against them.

"For the past four months we have been afraid to go there to buy and sell," one of them said. "So we turned to Israel," he said, adding that 55 persons from his town of Alma ash Shab were crossing daily into Israel to work. The town has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Soweto Police Kill at Least 3 At a Funeral

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Police opened fire with submachine guns and shotguns on a crowd at a funeral in the black suburb of Soweto today, killing three blacks and injuring dozens more, a police spokesman said.

Reporters at the scene put the number of dead at six.

A police riot-control official, Maj. Gen. David Kriel, said his men opened fire after a crowd of 4,000 blacks, who were chanting slogans and giving the black-power salute, stoned the police.

He said some of the 51 injured could have been struck by a car that a black drove into the crowd.

Unrest at Funerals

It was the third time in a week that unrest had flared during a Soweto funeral.

Yesterday, police shot and killed a man and arrested 115 persons after about 1,000 mourners gathered for the funeral of a young woman. One person was wounded.

Last Sunday, about 700 black students went on a rampage, burning 10 cars, after attending the funeral of a 16-year-old colleague who died in police custody.

In today's incidents, the Soweto crowd had massed at a cemetery for the funeral of a university student who died in detention in Johannesburg last month.

Gen. Kriel said a situation similar to last Sunday's rioting seemed about to develop and the police acted to prevent a recurrence of property damage.

He said that in an unrelated incident in Soweto today, police opened fire on a crowd of blacks who stoned a police vehicle.

Mass Protest Strike

This weekend's clashes have been the worst in the black township since mid-September. At that time, violence flared after black militants tried to organize a mass protest strike against the government's race policies.

Observers here said student militants decided to focus attention on the funerals of detainees because of their mistrust of official explanations that the detainees died of natural causes or suicide.

For the past month, the students have dropped their tactic of calling three-day strikes. But the boycott of Soweto schools has continued, and demands for violent protest have been made in anonymous pamphlets distributed among the dwellers in the township.

4 Jews at Sit-In Jailed in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP).—Four Jews who participated in a sit-in Thursday at the Soviet parliament building have been given 15-day jail sentences, Jewish sources said yesterday.

The four were among more than 30 Jews who staged sit-in demonstrations during the past week demanding to know when their applications for exit visas to Israel would be approved.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said there was no sit-in yesterday and that the group is considering what further action to take this week.

FORD OR CARTER? Come and cast your straw vote at HARRY'S N.Y. BAR 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS. München Falkenberg Str. 9

Mood Approaching Militancy

Racial Insult Ends Namibia Talks' Tranquillity

By Henry Kamm

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 24 (NYT).—A racial insult by a white delegate to the constitutional conference for an independent South-West Africa (Namibia) has galvanized the tranquil proceedings into a mood approaching militancy.

"We are not going to allow this picnic game to go on any longer," said A. J. F. Kuyper, delegate of the coloreds, or persons of mixed ancestry, as the conference adjourned until Nov. 8. "This child's play must stop, and it will stop."

For more than a year, 11 delegations, representing the ethnic groups of this territory administered by South Africa, have been meeting in the Turnhalle, a drill hall dating from the period of German colonial rule before World War I. The participants aroused themselves from torpor last August to announce a date for independence—Dec. 31, 1978—and said the new state would be multiracial.

Since then, the meetings have continued to drone on despite two major international factors compelling urgency.

Accelerated Pace

The factors are the accelerated pace of events in southern Africa since the end of Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola and the active U.S. involvement in detaching the West of over Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

In his meetings with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has pressed for South African cooperation in ending white minority rule in Rhodesia and in creating an independent majority-rule state in South-West Africa. South Africa has delivered such cooperation in moving the white government in Rhodesia to accept the principle of majority rule, but no comparable move has occurred in South-West Africa.

U.S. hopes of countering the South-West African People's Organization, which is supported with arms from the Communist countries and has gained United Nations recognition as the only legitimate government of the territory, are centered on making the Turnhalle meeting a forum for genuine independence.

But the conference has been bogged down because of the docility of most of the black delegates and the reluctance of the two white delegates to the white delegation—A. H. D. Plessis and Eben Van Zijl—to accept the principles of real independence and racial equality.

Conservative Wing

The two whites represent the most conservative wing of the South African Nationalist party. The other principal white figure, Dirk Mudge, comes from the party's more moderate faction. In the view of conference sources, no progress will be made until Mr. Vorster decides to throw his support behind Mr. Mudge and disavow the conservative line.

Last weekend, the Prime Minister called the white delegates to Pretoria to meet with him and Ambassador R. F. Botha, who returned from his post in Washington with the reported purpose of persuading the government of the urgency the United States attaches to progress on South-West Africa.

The meeting precipitated a rebellion when the white delegates refused to discuss what decisions, if any, had been made in Pretoria. Challenged to say what the whites' intentions were, Mr. Van Zijl told his questioner, Richard Krogg of the Damara ethnic group:

"Mr. Chairman, we three whites sitting here do not represent our

self. We represent 100,000 whites in this country, people who in the mind of Mr. Krogg do nothing but oppress the black and brown people of South-West Africa. But in our view, they are the people that can look with pride on the contribution they made toward the destiny of this country, not only the destiny of the whites.

"Who is it that pulled you out of the mud? The white people of this country and the white people of South Africa. Who is it that dragged you out of the

mountains and put clothes on you? The white people of this country."

The resultant storm provoked the adjournment of the meeting, a refusal of some delegations to return until Mr. Van Zijl had withdrawn not only his remarks but also his person, telephone calls between Mr. Botha and Mr. Mudge, and finally a grudging apology from Mr. Van Zijl.

The militant atmosphere produced, as its political result, a conference statement at adjournment expressing the hope that a

constitutional basis could be proved before the end of the year. The meeting would have adjourned on this note of optimism not Mr. Du Plessis, chairman of the whites, decided to read a plan of the Van Zijl incident in which he repeated his colleague's offending words.

Black and colored delegates discussing for the first time moves such as disavowing Mr. Mudge detach himself, his white colleagues and join them in a multiracial South African party.



MAKING THE SCENE—Party chairman Hua Kuo-feng (left) arriving at the ceremonial stand yesterday for the mammoth celebration in Tiananmen Square in Peking. At the right is Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. He was taken from a television set in Hong Kong monitoring a telecast sent from Canton.

Radicals Are Assailed

A Million Acclaim Hua at a Rally in Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted to usurp top party and state leadership."

Mr. Wu, who repeatedly referred to the four radicals as the "gang of four anti-party clique,"

added several fresh charges to the growing list of their alleged crimes.

Mr. Wu, a member of the Politburo, said that the four had "worshipped things foreign, law-

ed on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations, engaged in flagrant activities of capitalism and national betrayal. This appeared to be an extraordinary serious charge, akin to treason but Mr. Wu did not specify what actions the four radicals were guilty of.

Collective Leadership

Analysis detected several subtle signs that Mr. Hua deliberately downplayed his role and trying to emphasize the country now has a collective leadership.

Mr. Hua did not speak, being the job to Mr. Wu and other representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards. Moreover, Mr. Hua is not trying to build personality cult, as Mao did.

In addition, Mr. Hua seemed to go out of his way to talk with the other Politburo members, walking back and forth along the line of leaders, exchanging comments and occasionally laughing. All this shown a Chinese elevated to behavior of Mao, whose presence was awesome and domineering.

Top Spanish General Asserts Military's Political Neutrality

MADRID, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Lt. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, the vice-premier for defense, said in a weekend interview that the military should stay out of politics and not intervene in the transition from the Franco regime to a more democratic society.

The statements were the most democratic made publicly by a senior Spanish officer since the 1938-39 Civil War and strengthened a new line of neutrality in the military.

Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado, 64, named a month ago to fill the top military post in the government, said: "We military men want to dedicate ourselves to our job, which is defense, and we want the country to resolve all its problems, to progress on South-West Africa."

In the interview with the news agency EFE, the general said that the best way for the military to aid in the solution of the country's problems "is to respect every valid opinion without intruding in activities that do not regard it."

The vice-premier said that one thing the majority of Spaniards wants is "that the difficult transition from a personal regime to one of participation be accomplished without violence and be accepted as a task for all Spaniards."

He said he did not agree with some observers that Spain now finds itself in a situation similar to that which prevailed before the Civil War.

He said that in the face of political terrorism, the people should remain calm because the military's aim is to provide a crisis.

In Madrid last night, six regional opposition alliances agreed on a national "platform."

But there was some tension and discord at the third "opposition summit meeting." Most major

leaders of the opposition did not attend.

Top Red Held, Freed

MADRID, Oct. 24 (AP).—The government arrested another top Communist leader last week but released him Friday after a judge ruled he could legally remain in Spain.

Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, 62, general secretary of the Catalan branch of the party, was picked up in Barcelona. He has spent most of his adult life in exile.

Police in Madrid earlier last week arrested Luis Lobato, a member of the party's executive committee, on charges of taking part in an illegal meeting designed to organize political prisoners. Mr. Lobato has been freed on bond.

Moon's 12th-Century Eruption Attributed to Meteorite Crash

By Walter Sullivan

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (NYT).—On the evening of June 18, 1178, according to a contemporary account, "a flaming torch sprang up" from the moon, "spewing out, over a considerable distance, fire, hot coals and sparks."

Then, the report said, "the body of the moon—which was below—writhed, as it were, in anxiety." Furthermore, it "throbbed like a wounded snake."

At a conference on meteorites held here recently, it was suggested that the incident involved the impact onto the moon of a giant meteorite, which left a crater a dozen miles wide that is now known as Giordano Bruno. Rays of debris radiating from the crater mark it as one of the most recently formed on the moon.

The proposal was presented by Jack Hartung, of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, in an address at the four-day annual meeting of the Meteoritical Society. The conference was held at Lehigh University.

The account to which he referred was chronicled by Giovanni Cantabrigia, based on reports by five or more English monks. The monks, Cantabrigia wrote, "are prepared to stake their honor on an oath that they have made no addition or falsification in the above narrative."

The moon was at the time a thin crescent, with almost all of the earth-facing side being in darkness.

Suddenly, according to the ac-

count, the upper horn of the thin crescent split in two and it was from the midpoint of this division that the flames shot out.

The eruption was repeated dozens of times or more. Then, the moon returned to normal, "a whole length of the crescent" on a blackish appearance."

Cloud of Debris

According to Mr. Hartung's reconstruction, the apparent splitting of the horn occurred just that area of the moon was obscured or shadowed by a cloud of debris thrown up by the impact. The spewing flame indicated the incandescent solids or gases were ejected.

The apparent writhing and throbbing "like a wounded snake" could have been caused by the distortions of light from the moon while the moon was briefly enveloped in a turbulent glow sphere of gases released from within or generated by vaporization of material from the impact explosion.

The residual crater, Mr. Hartung said, should be in the vicinity of 45 degrees north latitude and 50 degrees east longitude. This is near the edge of the moon's visible disk and is close to the site of Giordano Bruno.

Spy in Cyprus Regime

NICOSIA, Oct. 24 (AP).—The government has admitted the spy employee of its Foreign Ministry has been found to be an agent of a foreign government. A newspaper has said that top secret documents have been channeled to a Western power.

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From Foreign Ministry

Thai Junta Ousts 3 Top Officials

By David A. Andelman
BANGKOK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The military junta, before assuming power, removed from office three senior Foreign Ministry officials, including the chief of the Thai Embassy in the United States, the junta said today.

The junta said the officials were removed from office because they were "not in line with the new government's policy." The junta said the officials were removed from office because they were "not in line with the new government's policy."

Mr. Anand, in his less than two years in power, is understood to have alienated virtually every major faction in the military, which seized power in a coup on Oct. 6.

Mr. Anand observed that he was informed of the order removing him from the civil service on Friday, shortly before the junta relinquished power to a government it had appointed. The new government is dominated by the military and the right.

Used by Handing
The military and U.S. Embassy officials were understood to have been particularly upset by Mr. Anand's handling of the talks over the U.S. military withdrawal from bases in Thailand.

U.S. officials were reportedly surprised relatively late in the talks by a sudden hard line, understood to have been prepared by Mr. Anand, demanding the withdrawal of all but 370 advisers and the handing over of all U.S. bases, including the top-secret electronic intelligence-gathering base at Ramatthanaburi, to Thai jurisdiction.

Thailand imposed these conditions in the agreement with the United States. Ramatthanaburi was handed over last June but the classified equipment reportedly had been withdrawn.

The Thai military was understood to feel that the close monitoring of Communist troop movements in Indochina that Ramatthanaburi provided—some of the information was shared with Thai military officials—was essential to Thailand's security.

Pravda Bureau
There was also close linkage between Mr. Anand and the Thai rapprochement with the Communist states of China, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia and the feeling that it was Mr. Anand who authorized the "admission of more Soviet officials into the country."

Two close associates of Mr. Anand in the Foreign Ministry, the director-general of the Political Department and his former deputy, who was recently appointed chief of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Section, were also removed from office, although not from the civil service.

The two Budget Bureau officials were removed from their posts and "suspended from official duties," reportedly because of their close association with Mr. Anand, the Thai charter airline that is opposed by certain members of the junta, who are officials in the other Thai flag carrier, Thai International Airways.

U.S. Woman Does Research On Geishas From Inside

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—Can a 26-year-old Stanford University anthropology student from Indiana find happiness as a geisha girl?

Liza Crisfield thinks so. Armed with a Fulbright scholarship and a desire to learn about Japanese customs, she lived and worked as a geisha for nine months in Kyoto, Japan.

"They are terribly busy people, so I found the best way to learn about them was working with them," she said. "It gave me a chance to see how geishas work firsthand."

"It was fun," she added during an interview. "You meet so many interesting people, really the cream of Japanese society."

Miss Crisfield plans to incorporate her experience in a doctoral thesis in anthropology.

Geishas are primarily entertainers. Most are registered with a geisha house and are called on to entertain at parties held in large rooms in restaurants.

"Some men came around expecting geishas to be prostitutes, but they got thrown out on their ear," Miss Crisfield said.

During her stay, Miss Crisfield took lessons in grooming, posture, conversation, serving food and playing the "shamisen," a three-string Japanese lute.

"I was very much accepted by the women," she said. "I made it clear from the beginning that I wasn't looking down on them. I feel that they think they are misunderstood and would like to get their story out—so they really opened up to me."

Miss Crisfield, who has made five trips to Japan and speaks Japanese, spent months interviewing geishas, living with them and doing background work in Kyoto for her thesis.

"There are many people who are curious about geishas," she said. "They're played a great role in Japanese culture, but no studies have been made in the postwar period. There has been an information gap."

"If you look at the statistics



Liza Crisfield

since the war, you'll find the number of geishas has dropped by two thirds," she said. "One reason is that there are more job opportunities for women, but also they have sort of a dark image. Most Japanese have never been to a geisha."

Tribes May Own Most of State

Maine Alarmed by Indians' Suit Over Land

By John Kifer

CALAIS, Maine, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Two Indian tribes may legally own two-thirds of the state of Maine.

This possibility, raised in a lawsuit that at first seemed insignificant, even ludicrous, four years ago, has suddenly blocked the sale of millions of dollars of municipal bonds, cast in doubt the ownership of private lands and whole towns and thrown the state government here into consternation.

The suit, on behalf of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian tribes, charges that their ancestral forest lands were illegally bargained away to the local white authorities in violation of the Indian Nonintercourse Act of 1790.

The lands involved, numbering perhaps 13 million acres, are worth \$25 billion, according to Thomas Turven, attorney for the Indians.

"They used to laugh about this case and everything else," said Nicholas Spaulding, the leader of the Penobscot Indians. "Now they're getting a few gray hairs. You've never seen so many lawyers. It reminds you of a cartoon, everybody's so mad."

"It's preposterous," said State Attorney General Joseph Brennan. "You just don't undo 200 years of history that readily."

But Mr. Turven, a young anti-poverty lawyer who read the fine print of history, has steered his case over a convoluted course that saw the federal courts order the U.S. government to sue the state on behalf of the Indians.

"Nobody could believe it," Mr. Turven said of the suit he filed in 1972, and added, "we would have settled cheap back then."

Now the Indians, who were allies of the Patriots in the Revolution, are not inclined to accept Gov. James Longley's urging that they drop their land claims.

The existence of the case has, in recent days, stopped the sale of \$27 million of bonds by the Maine Bond Bank, halting school and hospital construction in small municipalities. It has also left the larger towns of Ellsworth and Millinocket unable to float \$4.4 million in bonds and sent Gov. Longley and other state officials to Washington in search of a solution.

Advocacy Organization
The suit is the largest of several in New England filed by Mr. Turven and other lawyers for the Native American Rights Fund, an Indian advocacy organization based in Colorado. Other suits have been filed in Rhode Island, Connecticut and in the Cape Cod town of Mashpee.

Pullman Reports More Payments Made Overseas
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Pullman Inc. has uncovered \$1.39 million of questionable overseas payments in addition to those it reported last March. Its latest finding was revealed in one of the largest supplemental disclosures by U.S. firms reviewing their foreign operations.

In a report made available Friday at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the railroad-car company said its audit committee had directed Arthur Young & Co. to confirm Pullman's internal investigation. It said that the new findings raised the initial figure by 50 per cent, to \$3.44 million.

Pullman's new questionable payments during the 1971-75 period consisted mainly of an additional \$557,000 to intermediaries of foreign government officials to obtain business and of \$874,000 paid to a numbered bank account at the request of an official of a government-owned business.

In addition, facilitating payments of \$63,000 went to minor government employees, about \$5,000 of which was paid by a subsidiary to a foreign office of the company's auditors for ultimate transmission to a government tax official.

CHURCH WITH INCOME

Recently completed St. Xavier's Church in the Little Venice section of London has a deluxe apartment complex provides funds for the church. Among the first tenants: an Arab sheikh.



Quiet Revolution in Divorce Going On for Catholics in U.S.

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic Church in the United States is undergoing a quiet revolution over the issue of divorce.

The church's centuries-old teaching on the indissolubility of marriage remains unchanged. But contemporary interpretations of that teaching and new understandings of marriage have led to a 21-fold increase in six years in the number of divorce cases that have come before church tribunals.

In 1968, U.S. diocesan tribunals handled 442 formal cases. In 1974, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 9,283 cases were dealt with in formal trials.

In that same year, decisions were handed down in 19,880 other cases not requiring formal trial—cases where one partner in the

failed marriage was not baptized, the marriage was not consummated, or other circumstances indicated that under canon (church) law the marriage was not valid.

The Rev. Mason Knox, canon-law studies professor at Sacred Heart School of Theology in Hales Corners, Wis., said that today "the law is what the courts of the church decide and enforce. Contemporary courts are declaring null failed marriages that only a few years ago would have been considered valid, indissoluble unions."

Marriage law in the church grows out of Jesus' teaching, recorded in the Gospel and made familiar in the marriage vows: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

In the eyes of civil authorities, Catholics whose marriages fail must seek divorce in civil courts unless, else if they want to remarry.

But in the eyes of the church, a Catholic who remarries after a civil divorce is automatically excommunicated unless the first marriage is annulled, which involves a declaration that a true marriage did not exist according to church standards.

Automatic excommunication, or banishment from all the sacraments of the church, as the penalty for remarriage is imposed only by the church in the United States.

A divorced Catholic must appeal to the church tribunal to have the first marriage annulled in order to maintain good standing in the church and have the subsequent marriage blessed by the church.

Father Knox said that there had been "little significant change in the statutory grounds upon which a tribunal can find a marriage canonically invalid. But interpretations of existing laws, with the counsel of psychiatrists, doctors and social workers, have substantially increased the number of cases susceptible of canonical adjudication," he added.

Another factor is the change in attitude of both the clergy and the faithful toward broken marriages.

Good Conscience Solution
A procedure called the "internal forum solution" or, less technically, the "good conscience solution," has been used in some cases.

The Rev. Pat Collins, campus minister at Catholic University of America, and a canon lawyer, explained that the technique is used when "a couple is convinced in their consciences that the marriage is not what a marriage is supposed to be but there is not enough evidence to prove it in a formal tribunal."

The persons involved discuss their situation with the assistance of a qualified priest. If they are able to come to the conclusion, "in their conscience before God," that there was justification for ending the broken marriage, they return to the sacraments with the priest's blessing.

U.S. Boosting Security at Nuclear Sites

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Armored personnel carriers and guards equipped with the Army's latest rapid-fire rifles are being added to the security forces at 14 federal nuclear sites.

Guards at the Nevada test site are now under orders to "shoot to kill" in situations involving theft or sabotage of nuclear weapons at the atomic-bomb testing facility, a spokesman there said Friday.

The moves are part of a little publicized 10-per-cent buildup of security forces that started three years ago at nuclear research centers, test sites and production facilities, according to the Energy Research and Development Administration in Washington.

Dave Miller, a spokesman for the agency in Las Vegas, said the General Accounting Office had recommended the upgrading because of increasing terrorist activity.

M-16 Being Issued
Guards normally carry 38-caliber revolvers, with rifles as standby weapons, said Earle Hightower, the federal agency's assistant director for policy and planning. The current upgrading will give them the Army's M-16 rapid-fire rifle, he said.

Twenty-seven Army surplus V-100 armored personnel carriers have been purchased to strengthen defenses at the nuclear installations, Mr. Hightower said. Army M-60 30-caliber machine guns are mounted on them, he added.

The "shoot to kill" order is contained in a manual issued by the Energy Research and Development Administration in December, 1974, Mr. Miller reported. He said it states: "Guards are expected to discharge their firearms with the intent of hitting and, if necessary, killing the person or persons being fired upon."

Officials at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation at Richland, Wash., said Friday that 22 additional guards were in training there. The guards, already equipped with shotguns, sidearms and M-14 automatic rifles, are now getting flak jackets, helmets, gas masks and the M-16 rifles.

Airline Strike
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP).—Negotiators for striking pilots and Continental Airlines broke off talks in Washington yesterday, dimming hopes for a quick settlement of the walkout that has shut down the airline.

Secrecy Surrounds Dismissal Of Lawsuit Against the CIA

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—In what may be an unprecedented court action, a federal judge here has dismissed a lawsuit against the Central Intelligence Agency, but his opinion has not been released to lawyers for either side or to the public.

U.S. District Court Judge Gerald Gesell reached his opinion—which is locked in a court safe—after he was ordered by two U.S. Court of Appeals judges to accept secret affidavits from high-level government officials concerning the case.

The appeals court judges, Skelly Wright and Edward Tamm, also directed Judge Gesell to issue "any further orders" in the case under seal.

Judge Gesell dismissed the case Wednesday in a one-sentence order he placed in the public files. He said in the order that his reasons for dismissing the case were stated "in camera" and would not be made a part of the public record.

The Plaintiffs
The ruling was made in a suit filed by an organization known as the Military Audit Project, a private, nonprofit group, which had asked the CIA to make public under the Freedom of Information Act any contracts or other documents concerning the Hughes Glomar Explorer project.

The existence of the project, which involved an attempt to retrieve a Russian submarine from the floor of the Pacific Ocean, became known to the public last year. The government has acknowledged financing the project, but it contends that any further admissions concerning the project or the possible existence of documents about it would jeopardize national security.

Judge Gesell's order ends more than 10 months of legal wrangling over what details of the litigation could be made public.

As early as one month after the suit was filed the government began attempting to file secret affidavits with Judge Gesell.

Such one-sided proceedings are contemplated under the Freedom of Information Act, but Judge Gesell said in a written opinion last March that he felt such proceedings should be followed "only in the rarest . . . special circumstances." He asked for further publicly filed affidavits.

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, President Ford's national security adviser, then filed a public affidavit in which he said that the disclosure of any more details about the Glomar Explorer project might prompt nations offended by the project to take "strong measures" which might "endanger

U.S. military and diplomatic personnel and businesses overseas."

"Certain Secret Tasks"
He said the executive branch gave its approval on Oct. 20, 1975, to the establishment of a classified U.S. government program "to accomplish certain secret tasks in furtherance of national security objectives."

The program "included the design, construction and operation of a ship which came to be known as the Hughes Glomar Explorer," Gen. Scowcroft added. The government contracted with the late Howard Hughes's Summa Corp. to construct the vessel, according to published reports.

After Gen. Scowcroft's affidavit was filed, Judge Gesell said he would "reluctantly" accept and review the requested Glomar documents out of the presence of the plaintiffs.

The government objected to that procedure, however, saying it would be an admission on its part that the documents existed—a matter that the government considers classified. Instead, the government won approval from the court of Appeals for its suggestion that Judge Gesell accept further secret affidavits as proof of the sensitivity of the matter.

Apparent Arson Kills 25. Hurts 16 In a N.Y. Club

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP).—A fire, apparently started by an arsonist, flashed through a Puerto Rican social club in the Bronx today, killing 25 persons and injuring 24.

Authorities were investigating a report that a man who had been ejected from the club returned, spread gasoline in the stairwell leading to the club and ignited it with a torch.

Authorities said that a metal gate that separated the club from a liquor store on the ground floor prevented several of the victims from escaping. Many were hurt as they jumped from windows.

The blaze was brought under control shortly after 3 a.m., about 30 minutes after the first alarm was sounded. Officials said that firemen were still searching the debris for bodies, but that all the dead probably had been discovered.

Police Commissioner Michael Codd said, "We know the name and description of the man we are looking for to question in connection with this apparent act of arson." He refused to identify the suspect.

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